

AMERICAN PROPOSALS SHOW DRASTIC CUT IN PRESENT NAVAL FORCES

PROPOSAL OF UNITED STATES FOR LIMITATION OF ARMS

Continued from First Page.

apply to the ships of each of the Powers party to this agreement.

(f) Each of the Powers party to this agreement agrees to inform promptly all of the other Powers party to this agreement concerning:

- (1). The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction.
- (2). The date of authorization of replacement tonnage.
- (3). The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage.
- (4). The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down.
- (5). The actual date of completion of each new ship.
- (6). The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.
- (7). No fabricated parts of auxiliary combatant craft, including parts of hulls, engines and ordnance, will be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all Powers party to this agreement.
- (8). In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships they may be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Auxiliary Combatant Craft.

13. In treating this subject, auxiliary combatant craft have been divided into three classes:

- (a) Auxiliary surface combatant craft.
- (b) Submarines.
- (c) Airplane carriers and aircraft.
- (d). The term auxiliary surface combatant craft includes cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers and all other surface types except those specifically exempted in the following paragraph.
- (e). Existing monitors, unarmored surface craft as specified in paragraph 16, under 3,000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs, mine sweepers and vessels readily convertible from merchant vessels are exempt from the terms of this agreement.

16. No new auxiliary combatant craft may be built exempt from this agreement exceeding limitation of naval armament that exceeds 3,000 tons displacement and fifteen knots speed, and carry more than four 5 in. guns.

17. It is proposed that the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers allowed each Power shall be as follows:

For the United States, 450,000 tons.

For Great Britain, 450,000 tons.

For Japan, 270,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of New Construction.

18. (a) All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.
- (b) No new construction in auxiliary surface combatant craft except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the auxiliary surface combatant craft tonnage allowances hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of Old Construction.

19. Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.
- (b) Submarines.
20. It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each Power shall be as follows:

For the United States, 90,000 tons.

For Great Britain, 90,000 tons.

For Japan, 54,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarines on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of submarines for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of New Construction.

21. (a) All submarines whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.
- (b) No new submarine tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the submarine tonnage allowance hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of Old Construction.

22. Submarines shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.
- (c) Airplane carriers and aircraft.
23. It is proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each Power shall be as follows: United States, 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan, 48,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no Power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance, as herein stated.

Limitation of New Construction, Airplane Carriers.

24. (a) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.
- (b) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage allowance hereinbefore stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrapping of Old Construction.

25. Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Auxiliary Combatant Craft, Replacements.

26. (a) Cruisers seventeen years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels for such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is fifteen years of age from date of completion.

(b) Destroyers and flotilla leaders twelve years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. The keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is eleven years of age from date of completion.

(c) Submarines twelve years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new submarine construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which is to replace is eleven years of age from date of completion.

(d) Airplane carriers twenty years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new airplane carrier construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which is to replace is seventeen years of age from date of completion.

(e) No surface vessels carrying guns of calibre greater than 8 inch shall be laid down as replacement tonnage for auxiliary combatant surface craft.

(f) The same rules for determining tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft shall apply to the ships of each of the Powers party to this agreement.

(g) The scrapping of ships...

PRESS OF COUNTRY HAILS HUGHES MOVE

Leaves Nothing to Be Desired, in Belief of New York 'Tribune.'

Following is the available editorial comment of this morning from American newspapers on the naval holiday proposal of Secretary Hughes:

New York Tribune.

Mr. Hughes' programme for the limitation of naval armament leaves nothing to be desired in the way of liberal accommodation and drastic definiteness. It is unconditional and far reaching. It will lift the burdens of competition in overcostly naval construction in a way that will make every British, Japanese and American taxpayer realize that it has been lifted. The Secretary of State has been criticised as a negotiator who is too ready to lay his cards on the table. Yesterday he laid them on the table with a gesture of superb confidence. The United States invited the other naval powers to come to Washington and consider restriction of naval strength. It was incumbent on the Administration to present a plan. But few of those who were present at yesterday's gathering, recalling the reticence and stalling methods of other conferences, could have dreamed that a plan would be offered carrying no reservations whatever and striking ruthlessly to the very heart of the problem.

Philadelphia Record.

There is nothing lacking in definiteness in the proposal submitted by Secretary Hughes to the limitation con-

ference at the very beginning of its deliberations. It need not grope around for some tangible proposal to study and discuss. The United States is favorably situated for making these proposals to England and Japan. We offer a greater reduction potentially than we suggest to them. We have the resources of providing the greatest navy of all.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We think it safe to say that the American Government has astonished the world. We are quite sure that it has astonished the United States, and if we who expected much are greatly surprised by the character and extent of the American proposals for limitation of armament, other countries that doubtless have expected less must be amazed. For it must now be plainly evident to all that the United States is acting with frank determination in this matter. It is a fair proposal all around. And it is intelligent and practicable. The others may find objections to some of its features, but it will be

not be actuated by jealousies and can afford to take the lead in armament reduction and limitation. It was a challenge that must be accepted.

Kansas City Star.

The American proposals are evidence of the sincerity of this country's effort to lighten the burden of the world's naval armament. Coming as they do from the Power best able to bear the burden, they put the United States in generous, disinterested and effective leadership toward the goal of a higher civilization. They may require amendment, but they remain probably the greatest practical endeavor against war in all history.

Baltimore American.

Certainly the Hughes proposal is the right sort of move. It starts the conference off with a concrete, definite plan, reinforcing the idea from the jump that his conference is going to be a business conference in which there

shall be accomplishments. But, however admirable the Hughes programme in itself, it must nevertheless depend upon the ultimate solution by the Powers of the problem of the Pacific and the East. Everything comes back to that crucial matter and upon a successful solution depends the whole question of armaments. And the solution itself is a question which depends peculiarly upon Japan.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

This conference, the hope of civilization, begins under highly favorable auspices, both of leadership and common conscience, nor can we be left long in uncertainty about tangible results. Promptly Secretary Hughes introduced this country's concrete proposition for limitation of armaments through suspension of capital ship construction for a period of ten years and the scaling down of all naval combatant equipment generally. This makes an appeal that must be answered categorically.

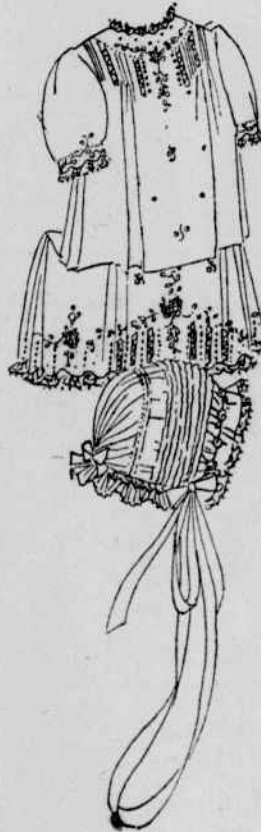
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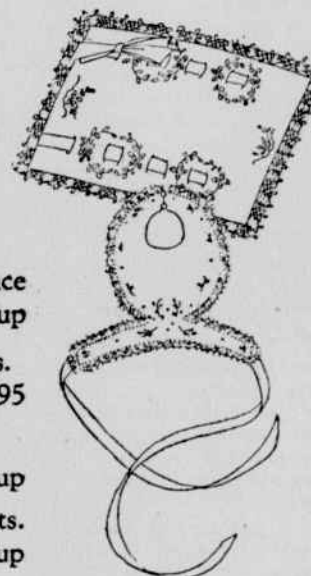
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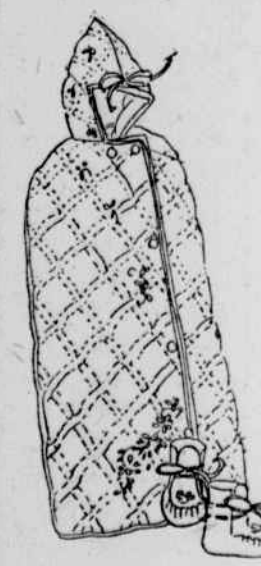
Japan

From Cherry-blossom land, the paradise of children, come these loveliest of little hand-embroidered silken garments.

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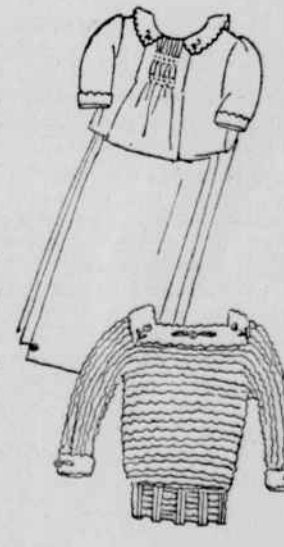
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